

The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST

SHOWERY.

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June 5, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 a.m. 81
Humidity 97 97

June 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 88 85

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7961 日七廿月四

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1918.

三拜禮 號五月大英港香

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN THE MARNE REGION.

EXPECTATION OF ENEMY BEING BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL.

Moire Enemy Prisoners and Munitions.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French repulsed raids to the north of Baillat. The total prisoners taken in the successful operation on June 2 south-east of Struisele were 233. We also captured an anti-tank gun, thirty machine guns and several trench mortars.

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says:—Our aeroplanes dropped eighteen tons of bombs and heavily machine-gunned a great variety of targets. We destroyed eight machines in air-fighting and drove down fourteen uncontrollable. Three British machines are missing. We dropped eight tons of bombs last night on Le Cateau, St. Quentin and Valenciennes railway stations. All the night machines returned.

Enemy Held Up.

A French communique says:—Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy was held up by our energetic resistance and he has not progressed. Between the Aisne and Ourcq the battle continued through the evening and night with equal desperation. From seven o'clock in the evening violent attacks occurred in the region of Erment, Sisson, Missy, Aux-Bois, and Troesnes. Erment fell into the enemy's hands after an obstinate defence in which the enemy lost heavily. Farther south we yielded a little ground west of Sisson and Missy-aux-Bois. Our troops heroically withstood the shock of the enemy's forces on this front and broke their advance, inflicting bloody losses. West of Sisson the enemy was checked east of Erment and also further south on the general line from Sisson to Missy-aux-Bois, Vaucelles, the eastern edge of Leiz Forest and Troesnes. We repulsed favorable by a vigorous counter-attack. There is no change between Ourcq and the Marne. In the region south of Villers-Tardenois the Franco-British maintained all their gains north of Champlatt. During June 1 twenty-nine German aeroplanes were shot down and twenty-four driven down out of control. One hundred and thirty bombs and explosives were dropped on enemy depots, convoys and troops. Our anti-aircraft guns destroyed another enemy aeroplane.

Desperate Enemy Effort.

The first portion of the following telegram is not yet to hand:—It is in pursuit of this object that the enemy is now trying desperately to free the left wing on the Marne. His front here is the narrowest, being barely fifteen miles, namely, between Chateau-Thierry and La Ferté-Maclos, and as it is impossible to manoeuvre an immense army to assault such a front without exposing it to enormous risk, the Crown Prince is striving to widen the front, ineffectually as it appears. If the Germans are now brought to standstill, as Allied opinion is confident, there is likely to be a prolonged contest east of Paris in a further pursuit of the aim to destroy the French Armies, and bring batteries to bear on the City. The threat against Paris has intensified the patriotism of citizens. Socialists who have been at loggerheads with the Government have announced their intention of doing everything they can to support the Government.

What the Germans Claim.

A German wireless official message states:—We drove back the enemy towards Moulines, Oust Ourey, St. Christophe and Vingre. We captured Chaudin and pushed across Savieres territory as far as the eastern border of Villers-Cotteretes Woods. We repulsed violent counter-attacks south of Ourcq and captured Balin, also the heights west of Chateau-Thierry.

Battle Resumed With Great Intensity.

A French communique states:—The battle was resumed with great intensity during last night and to-day. The Germans with fresh forces attacked between the Oise and Ourcq with redoubled violence. North of the Aisne attacks were directed against Mot de Choisy which, for the fifth time we recaptured. All other enemy attempts between the Oise and the Aisne, especially north of Moulines, Oust, Ouint and Vingre, were in vain. Between the Aisne and Ourcq the German attempted desperate efforts to penetrate the forest of Villers-Cotteretes, north and east.

Successful British Raid.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We took a few prisoners in a successful raid on the night of the 3rd inst. west of Merville. We repulsed an attack on a new post west of Vieux Berquin, taking prisoners. There was considerable hostile artillery firing this morning between Albert and the Serre.

A German Report.

A German wireless official message states:—We made fresh progress south-west of Soissons.

GOOD WORK ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

A British-Italian official message, says:—Since May 25 our aeroplanes destroyed fourteen enemy machines, and drove down another uncontrollable. One British machine did not return.

THE HOLY LAND.

A Memorable Pilgrimage.

Although the numbers of pilgrims and spectators have naturally diminished owing to the war, this year's Neby Musa Pilgrimage will remain for ever memorable. It argued well for the future of Palestine when, through some happy inspiration, representatives of all religious bodies in Jerusalem were united to meet the Governor and the principal Mohammedan families on the slopes of the Mount of Olives. On the top, not a great way off, were the "Tombs of the Prophets," the resting places of those followers of Moses, whom Christians, Mohammedans and Jews delight to honour. The prayers, invoking blessings on the pilgrims, included one for all communities in Palestine, and one for the prosperity of the present rulers of the country.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

VISCOUNT FRENCH AND IRELAND.

An Offer.

London, June 4.

Viscount French has issued a Proclamation as follows:—In pursuance of our promise we now make an offer, which, if successful, will ensure that Ireland will play her part fully and freely in the world's struggle for liberty. The offer we make is that Ireland should voluntarily furnish a number of men required to establish an equitable ratio when compared with other parts of the Empire. In order to establish that ratio Ireland ought to be asked to raise fifty thousand recruits before October 1 to replenish the Irish Divisions on the field, and after that date to raise two to three thousand monthly in order to maintain those Divisions. That is what we ask Ireland to do. We wish to make it quite clear to everyone that there is no intention to disturb the farming interests, food production or anything that would hamper or curtail essential industries of the country. It is not expected that many of the rural population will be available for military purposes. The Government look almost entirely to the large number of young men in towns who are in far greater number than is required to carry on ordinary retail trade, to furnish the necessary contingent as has been done in England, Scotland and Wales. We propose first to call the younger men and those who can best be spared to come forward and fight for their motherland. The age limit on the present appeal is therefore fixed at 18 to 27. This is not intended to preclude older men from coming forward, who may specially be fitted for military service or who are animated with a desire to serve their country in the field. We recognise that the men who come forward to fight for their motherland are entitled to a share in all the motherland can offer. Steps are therefore being taken to ensure as far as possible that land shall be available for men who fought for their country and the necessary legislative measure is now under consideration. Recruiting will be in civilian hands. Steps will be taken to secure that fairplay shall be meted out to all.

GERMAN REPORT CONTRADICTED.

London, June 4.

The Press Bureau announces that, contrary to the statement attributed by German wireless to a captured English medical student, the Admiralty states that no munitions were ever carried in the Western Australia or on any other British hospital ship.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH STILL BATTLING HARD.

London, June 3.

A French communique states:—We continued to counter-attack last evening on the whole front, between the Ourcq and the Marne and advanced at various points. A violent enemy attack on both sides of the Chateau-Thierry and Paris road was shattered by our fire, south-east of Burnesches. We maintained our positions everywhere else. The enemy losses in these actions were heavy and we took a hundred prisoners.

BOYS ON THE LAND.

An Appeal to England's Schools.

Sir Anokland Geddes, Minister of National Service, has issued an open letter to members of public and other secondary schools in which he says:—

Last year about 4,000 school boys volunteered to do harvest work during the summer holidays. Their help was invaluable; and the scheme, though it had been hurriedly organized and the weather was abnormally bad, was entirely justified by its results. The object of this letter is to ask them to offer the same help again. This year it will be even more urgently needed.

Since 1916 a great acreage of grass land has been ploughed up and sown, and large additional areas have been planted with potatoes. There will therefore be more harvest-work to be done, and the requirements of the Army have left fewer hands to do it. Preliminary arrangements have been made for the employment of boys to meet this difficulty, and I have already received definite applications for more than 7,000. We have to face the fact that, in the matter of its food supply, the position of our country is critical; and it is the clear duty of every one to devote all the time that he can possibly spare to the work which will make it secure. August and September are the months in which the demand for labour on the land will be the greatest, and I am therefore appealing to every boy who is physically fit for the work to give up at least three weeks of his summer holidays to help in getting in the harvest. Even when the holidays are over, I hope that it may be possible for

some boys to get leave to go back to the work for a time, since it is likely that when the main potato-crop is lifted extra hands will be needed to ensure its safety.

At this moment the victory of the Allies in the war is the one object upon which the will of the whole nation is set, and every one who is not yet of military age is eager to "do something" definite and personal to help towards winning it. Here is something that he can do—something real and practical and supremely important.

Beyond that simple statement of the case, no further arguments are necessary. An appeal to the patriotism of Englishmen has never been known to fail; and once English schoolboys have realized that the call of the country for their service is clear and urgent, there can be no question of the readiness of their response.

Sir John Wolfe-Barry.

Sir John Wolfe-Barry, K.C.B., the engineer of the Tower Bridge, left £278,382, of which £225,033 is not personality. He leaves £1,000 to Westminster Hospital, and on the death of his wife he gives a further £1,000 to Westminster Hospital, £1,000 to the Benevolent Fund of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and other bequests.

Kobe's Empire Day.

Empire Day in Kobe resulted in 250,000 being subscribed to War Bonds. A tank was the principal feature at the demonstration held at the Gymnasium, where about 600 members of the British and other Allied communities gathered and held a very successful auction at which all bids were taken as a pledge for a subscription to War Bonds.

A WAR LETTER.

News from the Homeland.

London April 16th, 1918.—Have you ever been to a theatre at which, after a series of thrilling adventures had befallen the hero and heroine, suddenly came such a crisis in their fortunes, a moment of such tension, that it seemed to you the whole audience was holding its breath in suspense? Something of that sort has happened in England.

The German "push" of March 21st, thrilled us and made us lay aside all the trivial worries of our daily life. The gigantic happenings of the days that followed kept us all on the alert, studying, with feverish interest, the course of the battle in the two-daily bulletins and in the lengthy dispatches from the war correspondents. But it was not until we read Sir Douglas Haig's historic message to his troops that the great mass of us really appreciated What It All Meant.

There is no other course open to us," he wrote "but to fight it out. Every position must be held to the last man; there must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end. The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike on the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment."

These are tremendous words and we at home, as we read them, knew that they were addressed just as much to each one of us as to the men who are fighting, so superbly in our defence in France and Belgium. The situation had been suddenly made more real to us than it had ever been before. The British Empire was held spell-bound by the words of the British Commander-in-Chief. We stand "with our backs to the wall." "The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind, are in your keeping and in ours. For we, too, though it is not given to us at this moment to serve in the firing line, can each in our way, to the best of our power, do our bit in defence of the homes whose safety is threatened, of the cause we know to be just."

There are no two minds in England to-day. The voice of the pacifist is silent or, if it is heard, has changed its note. This new note of gravity is to be observed everywhere, in tubes and trains and trams where you meet the "man-in-the-street," in villages, in Clubs, in the Press; in Parliament, in the churches, in workshops, offices and factories. There is no holding back. Everyone who is not already engaged on national work is clamouring for some sort of occupation at which he can feel that he is a nut or a screw or a cog in the wheel of the great machine of resistance to the Hun menace.

One immediate effect of the German advance has been the new Conscription and Comb-out Bill. It is being rushed through Parliament at top speed. The military age is to be raised to 50. All exemptions, with certain obviously necessary exceptions, are to be cancelled. The tribunals are to be reconstituted and the rights of appeal reduced. The robust young Civil Service clerk is to be combed out, whether his chief like it or not. Some of these clerks have tried hard enough to get out, on their own initiative, but, till now, without success. Now they will go. Ministers of religion, were to have been made liable for non-combatant service, but it was decided that the matter should be left to their individual judgment. This is a revolution in the use of man-power that will be welcomed by every man in khaki to-day.

Of course, it does not mean that every man under 51

is going to be rushed out to the trenches—as a matter of fact, the Government estimate that only about seven men in a hundred over forty-one will be fit for active service. But it does mean that no man under 51 will be considered to have a right to a "cushy" and profitable job at home while millions of other men have sacrificed everything to serve their country. "We must all of us," says Harry Lawder who has given his son to his country and made speeches to millions at home and in the States in support of his country's cause, "we must all of us be inoculated with the serum of service and sacrifice." To-day we are in the mood for that. There are no anti-inoculationists among us.

Mention of ministers of religion reminds me that I have known several who did not hesitate a moment after war was declared to exchange the black wideawake for a khaki cap. Some became padres, some took commissions as ordinary combatant officers, and some enlisted in the ranks. Only a Sunday or two ago something like a sensation was caused in a famous London church I attended by a clergyman who, after announcing his text, began his sermon like this:—

"Last Easter I was motoring along one of the roads leading to what was left of Ypres." You never saw a congregation prick up its ears like that congregation after they had heard these opening words. Who was this strange person who knew Ypres? Who was this preacher who could speak of the war at first hand? Need I assure you that there were no yawns during his sermon. I learnt afterwards that the reverend gentleman had enlisted on the outbreak of war, subsequently taken a commission in the Gunners, got himself transferred to a Balloon Section and became a real "sky-pilot." On two occasions he had escaped from a burning gasbag by parachute, pursued on his descent by the bullets of a Hun airman's machine-gun, and altogether he had enjoyed as varied and adventurous a career in the Army as any one could wish for. He is now incapacitated by shell-shock for further fighting service, but, as you may imagine, he is a tower of strength in a pulpit. To my mind the future of the churches in Britain will be in the hands of the persons who have fought the good fight against the enemies of Christianity side by side with the laymen. And I don't think we shall hear of empty churches if the sermons are preached by men like the preacher I am telling you of—men who practise as well as preach.

In some paper or other last week I saw an article headed "Heroines." It was all about the Women of England, and the writer was referring not only to the women who are employed in dangerous occupations—the hospital workers, the W. A. A. C's, the workers in explosives factories—but to the great mass of Englishwomen, mothers, wives, and sisters of heroes, who are waiting and watching and praying for the dear ones who are bearing the brunt of the war with "their backs to the wall." I agree with every word he wrote. Perhaps we shall never know how much we owe to the patient, uncomplaining heroism of the Women who Wait at Home. "For men must work and women must weep" ran the old couplet, but the women of to-day do not weep; they work and wait dry-eyed for news of their men in the hell of battle. And meanwhile they "carry on" in the home.

Has it ever occurred to you what an effort of will it required for a mother or wife to "keep the home fires burning" as she goes about her daily tasks with heavy heart? There is hardly a home in Britain to-day where the post-

AMERICANS ENTERTAIN BRITISH.

Notable Dinner-Party at Peking.

Peking, May 23.—The American Association of North China last night gave a dinner to the British community to emphasize British-American unity in the Allied cause. About 150 sat down, including the American and British Ministers and all the leading members of each nationality. Mr. Hitchcock made a first-class Chairman, making a few humorous observations, which evoked roars of laughter, as he introduced each speaker. Sir John Jordan referred to the deep feeling of satisfaction aroused in England when it became known that the United States had decided to range themselves with the Allies. The British had always believed their cause just, and the fact that America was coming in showed that she also recognised its justice. As an Ally it was of course obvious that America with her immense resources was of the highest value, and with America in the war heart and soul there could be no doubt of the result.

Dr. Reimach, after paying a graceful compliment to Sir John Jordan, so long the head of diplomatic activities in China, spoke of the community of political ideals between Great Britain and America. In a fine speech which was greatly applauded he traced the growth of political thought in America back to its British sources, and said that it was clear that in all great questions affecting the welfare of mankind the British and the Americans were bound to find themselves aligned together. Other speakers were Dr. Morrison, Mr. Denby, Mr. E. F. Allen and Mr. Lennox Simpson, and each referred to the necessity not only to do everything possible to promote Allied unity but to do something for the good of the great but helpless country in which all present dwelt. As a reunion the evening was a complete success, and cannot but serve its purpose of bringing the English-speaking Allies in China more closely together.—N.O. Daily News.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—"Bell's Vaudeville Co.; 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

man is not eagerly, anxiously, awaited in the hope that she brings a line from the boy in the battle, hardly a home where the night of the telegraph-boy (or girl) is not feared for the dreaded tidings he may bring in his pouch. The life of the Englishwoman to-day, in spite of the rack of suspense, yet she carries on with smiling face—just because she is an Englishwoman. God bless her: You who are within the sound of the guns, you can help her, if you have a mother or a wife or a sweetheart or sister who is worrying about your safety. It will mean very little trouble to you, but it will mean so much relief to her. Just remember to scribble a line on a field postcard to her, whenever there is a chance, or half a chance, of getting it into the postbag. Remember, though you may be safely in billets, miles from the line, she doesn't know you are there, and a word in your handwriting will save her hours of worry and anxiety. Just make a note of this. She will appreciate it, I promise you.

OLD CROOK.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major Nathan Honoured.

Major W. S. Nathan of the Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin, received the congratulations of a number of friends on the 15th ult., when the news became known that the King had been pleased to confer on him the most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (O.M.S.G.) in recognition of valuable services in connection with the war, dated 1st January, 1918.

Spotted Fever in Japan.

The Japan Chronicle of the 11th ult. states that three more cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis have occurred in Osaka and neighbourhood. This brings the total number of cases up to 143 in Osaka and to 60 in the rural districts around the city. Of these cases, 64 have proved fatal in Osaka and 34 in the rural districts, the patients who recovered numbering 19 and 5 respectively.

Travelling in the East.

Major Alan H. Burgoyne, M.P. for North Kensington, who has been travelling in the Far East in connection with his military duties, in a recent letter, speaks of his cordial reception at several places and ports in China. He narrates that while in Manila a trip was made to Laguna. "We passed through some extraordinary fine jungle on the road, and also many native villages. I was interested to see miles from any white man's habitation, and in a village which could certainly not have had 10 pesos of money between the whole of the inhabitants, a notice stuck up on a wooden pillar, 'Grow your own food and help the Allies.'"

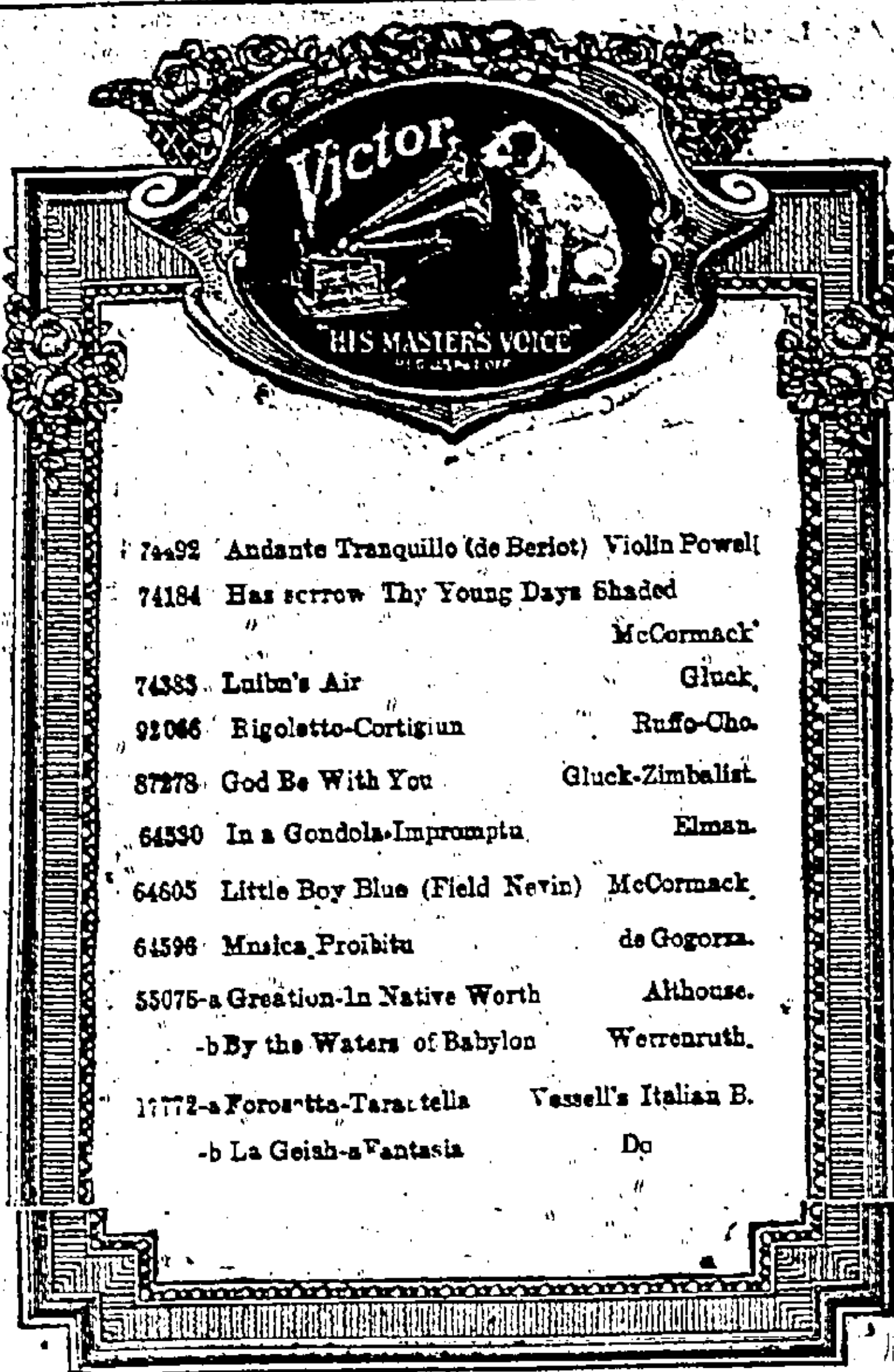
Conscientious Objector's Curious Excuse.

Flainfield, N. J., April 22.—A conscientious objector put up a novel defence this afternoon when brought before the Exemption Board for having refused to file his questionnaire. He caused the members of the board to gasp when he said he was not a human being, and then said the United States had no right to draft him. The objector is Bruno Granis of Mountsides, who is out on \$5,000 bail for having failed to answer the draft call. Before the board he again refused to make the questionnaire out, and when one of the clerks did so and asked him to sign it Granis said he was not a "being." The board decided to turn the papers over to the Adjutant-General.

Missionary News.

From China (says the L. and C. Express), we hear that one of the results of Dr. Zwemer's recent visit has been not only a deepened interest in mission work among the eight or ten million Moslems in China, but also the formation, under the auspices of the "China Continuation Committee," of a special committee for evangelising these Moslems. The Rev. Dr. Bondfield, the British and Foreign Bible Society's Secretary at Shanghai, has undertaken to act as chairman. The committee have sent a special request to the Bible Society for the immediate publication of St. Matthew's Gospel in diglot form, with the Arabic and Chinese. Mandarin texts on opposite pages. This work is to be immediately put in hand, and may probably be followed by a similar diglot edition of St. John's Gospel. Last year a special gift of \$100 was received for the furtherance of Bible work in Japan. This has been expended in the following ways:—A free grant of \$1,000 Japanese Gospels to the Rev. E. A. Thomson of the Baptist Mission for evangelical work in the Lushan Islands; 2,000 Japanese New Testaments to the Rev. J. J. Scott, of the O.M.S., for work among bluejackets at the port of Kobe; 500 Testaments and 500 Psalters to emigrants leaving Kobe for B. S. ship; distributed among them on board ship; fifty Testaments distributed to a Japanese Naval contingent visiting Kobe. Japanese Bibles are also being sent as a gift to each of the 235 lighthouses which are scattered along the coastline of the island empire.

NOTICES.



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87278 God Be With You Gluck-Zimballist
64590 In a Gondola-Improvisation Elman
64605 Little Boy Blue (Field Nevin) McCormack
64596 Minska Prohibita de Gogorza
55076-a Greeting-In Native Worth Althouse
-b By the Waters of Babylon Werrenruth
11772-a Foros-tta-Tarantella Vasselli's Italian B.
-b La Geisha-a Fantasia De



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STRAITS WAR LOAN.

More Details of the New Issue.

In the Straits Settlement Gazette, is published, for information, the draft of a Bill to be introduced in the Legislative Council "to provide for raising money for the present war." The Objects and Reasons state:—The object of this Bill is to enable the residents in this Colony and the neighbouring countries to lend every dollar they can spare to the Imperial Government for the successful prosecution of the war. "The Bill authorises the issue of 10 year bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$5,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent, per annum payable half yearly and the lending of the money so raised

to the Imperial Government for purposes of carrying on the war." Under the proposed provisions, bearer bonds may, at the option of holders, be exchanged for registered bonds and vice versa. The bonds are to be redeemable at par in 1928 after which interest will cease. The bonds will be exempt from all duties other than estate duty, and from all taxes levied or leviable, present or future, in the Colony.

Sponges As Red Cross Gifts. The Greek-American sponge fishermen at Tarpon Springs, Fla. have made one of the most unusual gifts that the American Red Cross has yet received. Each fishing captain as his boat unloaded contributed a bunch of sponges to the lot being gathered for the Red Cross. The sponges were sold for \$808 at public auction in the Sponge Exchange.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.—FURNISHED FLAT in Macdonell Road, from 1st July, all conveniences. Apply:-Box 420, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply:-C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—\$100-PEARL THREAD - NECKLACE, \$15. PEARL PIN-CRAVAT, \$525. LADY'S MUFF and CAPE COLLARS of real Fur, Black Skins. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

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" " " "	100	4.65
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Nectar	50	2.35
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Non Plus Ultra	10	.40
" " " "	100	3.60
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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICES.

G. R.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the European members of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. on FRIDAY 7th June, at 5.15 P.M.
Business:- To consider a suggestion for the stimulation of regular subscriptions to the Fund by inviting the corporation of the British Clubs in the Colony.

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

A MEETING OF MOTORISTS will be held on FRIDAY, 7th June, 1918, at 5.15 P.M. at the offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG, when proposals for the formation of an AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION in Hongkong will be submitted.
All owners of motor cars or motor cycles are requested to attend.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1918.

NOTICE.

MR. A. A. NOWSARIWALLA takes over charge of our Firms' business here from this date, upon Mr. E. A. SOOLE-MANJEE leaving the Colony shortly.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
79, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.
Mr. U. SUGA 8 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. M. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate.)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent.	Value of Property.
100/100	Kowloon Island	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100
100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100
100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100
100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100	100/100
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1918.

THE RESPONSIBLE PAST.

In the few but momentous years which have passed since the outbreak of the war, the world of political and international relationships seems to have swung into a new orbit. So completely has this been the case that the memory of European politics previous to 1914 is growing faint in the minds of most of us. Yet the present is the child of the past, and, although in 1914 the world of civilized peoples started on a new adventure that was to lead it far from former aims and ambitions, and ever from its former mould of thought, there is a direct relationship between past and present. When Great Britain was driven by the force of circumstances to surrender her policy of "splendid isolation" and to enter, tentatively and unwillingly, into the political grouping of the European Powers, an event had happened of great but unforeseen consequence. The historian in the future will almost certainly regard the entry of England into close European relationships as the marvellous result of the policy of Germany and of the influence and aims of the Kaiser. There is no doubt whatever that in the two decades which preceded the war Great Britain laboured wholeheartedly for peace, but events were too strong for her.

The weakening of friendship between Great Britain and Germany was hastened by an incident and made decisive by a policy. The Kaiser's telegram of congratulation to President Kruger on his repulse of the Jameson Raid, "without appealing to the help of friendly Powers," exploded like a bomb shell in England. For the first time British opinion awoke to the fact that Germany was a potential enemy. When this was followed by the building of a German Navy on an ever-growing scale, Great Britain was left with no choice of action. Germany had definitely forced her into the opposing camp. Subsequently the Conference of Algeiras and in a greater degree the Agadir incident revealed still more clearly the aggressive character of German ambitions, and to resist them England was driven to an ever closer connection with France and Russia. The German danger grew continually. Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina—an outrage to justice, and still more to the susceptibilities of Russia—and all attempts to prevail on Germany to modify her huge naval programme (which was directed admittedly against the naval supremacy of Great Britain) were met with uncompromising refusal. For Great Britain naval supremacy means nothing more than national security; for such a large continental power as Germany, with small colonial interests, a large Navy could only be for aggressive purposes.

As late as 1912 the most earnest attempt was made by the British Government to arrive at an understanding with Germany, and particularly to reach some agreement regarding the naval shipbuilding policy of the two countries. Germany's attitude was typical. Under cover of various specious formulas she professed herself willing to make certain modifications in her shipbuilding programme, but virtually at the price of England's loyalty to France. The upshot of the German proposals has been officially summarised as follows:—While Germany in the case of a European conflict would have remained free to support her friends, Great Britain would have been forbidden to raise a finger in defence of hers. This being the German attitude, the negotiations came to nothing, and it may well be that the future historian will regard the present war as therefore inevitable. Throughout her history Prussia had been preparing it—for the first few centuries unknowingly, for the last few decades with deliberate if misguided and perverted intention. That Germany was directly responsible for the outbreak of war in 1914 will undoubtedly be the verdict of history, but her responsibility can be traced to a much earlier date. It is the past which is responsible for the present, and Germany's hand in the making of the past is plainly and disastrously visible.

The Conscription Bill.

There is, naturally, still a very considerable amount of speculation in the Colony regarding what the Government intends to do—at tomorrow's meeting of the Legislative Council—to make good their remark that they "are prepared to deal sympathetically with the question of granting subsistence allowances to the dependents of those men who may be sent to the Front under the provisions of this law." The matter is, of course, one of the utmost importance to those men who will probably be going away soon, as it is also to their families whom they will be leaving behind. It is all the more necessary, too, that in view of the generous terms under which Civil Servants recently left that similar generosity should be shown to the men who are now about to leave, for they were just as willing to go before as they are now. Any distinction made between the men sent away recently—for they had practically no option in the matter, any more than conscripted men will have—and those who will be leaving soon, will create a very unfavourable impression. It is therefore to be hoped that the Government, on the Second Reading of the Bill to-morrow, will take these points into consideration. "Sympathy" is not wanted; only fairplay and justice, so that it may not be said that those who went to the Front on the eve of the introduction of conscription were in any way better men than those who are about to go now and were quite willing to go long ago.

The Enemy's Former Colonies.

It would seem from several articles that have recently appeared in the London Press from various correspondents in the Antipodes that throughout Australasia feeling is very keen regarding the ultimate decision that will settle the ownership of the conquered German Colonies, Australia and New Zealand are, of course, more especially interested in the fate of colonies such as New Guinea and Samoa, for it is well-known that even yet the enemy still fondly hopes for the return of both to his flag. Recent utterances by Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts and several British Labour leaders that with regard to territorial expansion the British Empire is, if not indifferent, not likely to make large demands. The matter is, of course, one for future consideration, but it would be just as well for the Imperial Government thoroughly to grasp what the return to Germany of the Pacific Ocean colonies would mean to the Antipodes and what it might likewise mean to the British Empire as a whole. One conclusion may safely be ventured, namely, that the return of the enemy to the Pacific would probably mean a recurrence of his insidious activities in the direction of the establishing of wireless stations and submarine bases, and all the other warlike paraphernalia that would necessitate similar measures being taken by ourselves. It is therefore sincerely to be hoped that the issue of the war will be so decisively in favour of the Allies that there will be no question whatever regarding the fate of enemy colonies, and that they will never again prove a menace to the Empire and to the peace of the world.

Proposed Automobile Association.

The meeting of motorists, which was called for Friday next, has been postponed until Friday the 14th instant.

The Colony's Health.

For the week ending June 1, 17 cases of bubonic plague, with a total of 12 deaths were notified, and two fatal cases of diphtheria, the sufferers in all cases being Chinese. Of other fever seven cases were reported, there being two deaths, the patients being one Indian, one British, one American, one Filipino and the rest Chinese. There was a total of 33 cases of spotted fever, with 20 deaths, one being British and the rest Chinese. For the twenty-four hours ending June 4, three cases of cerebro spinal fever were reported, two deaths resulting. All the sufferers were Chinese.

DAY BY DAY.

ANYTHING YOU DO NOT MAKE OR HELP TO MAKE, IS NOT YOURS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of the late Capt. R. F. Scott, the Antarctic explorer.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2½d.

War Charities.

The sum of \$100 65 has been received by the Hon. Treasurer of the War Charities Fund for the Red Cross Fund. This sum (at exchange \$6.10) represents \$16.10.03 (Australian notes) collected by Mr. H. E. Goldsmith from the passengers of the s.s. "Tango Maru" on the voyage from Australia.

A Murder Charge.

Two men appeared before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, on a charge of murder. The first took place in York Lane on the morning of May 31, a hawker being found stabbed to death by the roadside. It is believed that the crime arose out of a club dispute. Both men denied the charge and a formal remand for a week was ordered.

Formerly of Hongkong.

An American paper, referring to the opening to the lawn tennis season at Yale, in which the first match was to be with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, mentions among the latter team's players, Mr. Wei, "probably the best Chinese player in any American College." The reference is to Mr. Wei Wing-lok (a son of Mr. Wei Yut, O.M.G.), who is remembered here as a very clever exponent of the game and who recently won the Championship of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Who Owns the Brooch?

At the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. Wood, the Chinese, who was charged with the unlawful possession of a diamond spray brooch, which he stated that he had picked up at the Race Course, after the disaster, was discharged, and told that he could have the brooch back by redeeming it from the pawnbroker he had taken it to. The case has been interesting by reason of the fact that although the brooch has been extensively advertised no one has come forward to claim it. His Worship has held that if there is no claimant for the brooch the man who found it has most right to it.

Tragic Story From Yau-mat.

A tragic story is reported by the Police from Yau-mat. A married boat-woman of licensed boat 231, reports that late last night her boat, containing herself and two girls, aged 19 years and four years, was lying alongside the Yau-mat ferry wharf when two men came and engaged the boat, giving instructions to proceed in the direction of Mong Kok. Soon after the boat had passed Waterloo Street wharf it was joined by another boat in which there were two other men. The two boats went in the direction of Tai Kok Tsui and when about half way across the distance the four men set upon the women, with the intention of robbing them. During the struggle the boat was upset and the two girls were drowned. Assistance was forthcoming and three men were arrested.

A Disorderly Japanese.

The story of a disturbance caused by a Japanese was told at the Police Court this morning when a Japanese seaman was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with being drunk on the Praya and also assaulting the police. It appeared that an Indian constable had arrested the man and a fierce struggle ensued. Police whistles were blown and Inspector Sim and Sergeant Cotton, from No. 2 Station went and helped take the man to the station. In the charge room he was very violent and it took three men to hold him whilst he was being searched. This morning he denied that he was drunk and said that the Indian constable had grabbed him by the shoulder without any cause. His Worship imposed fines of \$2 for being drunk and \$8 for the assault. He also ordered the defendant to pay \$2 compensation to the constable.

"TOMMY."

As a Leader of Men.

The British soldier during the war has been the subject of a deluge of descriptive articles, writes C.W.M. in the Spectator. His powers and characteristics as a fighter have been extolled everywhere. "Tommy Atkins" has certainly "had a good press." But of "Tommy" as a pioneer of civilisation, as a leader of primitive native races in distant lands, very little has been written. And yet is such a campaign as ours here in Mesopotamia "Tommy" as a leader of men is no less important than "Tommy" as a fighter. In France there is plenty of administrative work to do, but there "Tommy" is usually the lad rather than the leader. The influx of native labour battalions may give him an opportunity of showing himself as a leader of others. But it is in such places as Mesopotamia and Egypt that this side of "Tommy's" abilities show to best advantage.

Think for a moment of what labour a great campaign involves, apart from the fighting. Supplies must be received and distributed, camp built, water provided, and so on. When our armies fight in Europe they do most of this work for themselves, and then "Tommy" is the instrument rather than the director. But cut here this is impossible. We should want Haig's millions if "Tommy" were to do this work himself. So we employ native labour. And who directs the native labour? Why, "Tommy." This side of our soldier's life has received far too little attention. But there are few aspects of the British soldier that are more splendid.

We are all proud that our national assets, and indeed one of our national virtues, is that Britons are as a rule leaders of men. We have led India, Egypt, etc., to unity and prosperity, and our great self-governing Dominions owe their existence to the fact that the Briton is a born governor. But when we speak of this we usually refer to Britons of the educated and wealthier classes. We mean the Olives, Greys, Rhodeses, Kitchens, the Governors-General, the Judges, and "all those in authority." This has taught me at least that these fine characteristics apply also to our countrymen in the poorer and less educated walks of life. And experience here in Mesopotamia has brought this truth very vividly home to me.

It is quite wrong to regard our "Tommys" solely as well-drilled men accustomed to obey orders and to look solely to officers and the senior N.C.O.'s for the ability to command. At the French front our soldiers—the private I mean—may not have much opportunity of showing their genius as commanders. But place a company of "Tommys" amid hundreds of uneducated natives and you will soon see that the blood and spirit of Olives and Rhodes are not confined to those who have been rulers all their lives.

I shall never forget the first time that these thoughts occurred to me. Soon after I came out it fell to my lot to superintend a night fatigue unloading barges on the Tigris. We who have to receive and issue stores are perpetually instructed not to delay the river craft, as there is not enough even now to go round. So we have to bustle about and work all hours till the job is done. On this occasion there were about a hundred and fifty Arabs, a sergeant, and several corporals and privates. It was a moonlight night, and even Mesopotamia looked beautiful. The barges were alongside the jetty, all full of cases huge and small. The Arabs were working in parties, and each party had a corporal or private to look after them. The sergeant and I directed the whole; but, and this is the point of importance, the corporals and privates directed the Arabs. The Arabs are a fine race, however primitive, I am in hourly contact with the men who supervise their work, and one and all are loud in their praises. We always try to get Arab labour if we can. But, as I say, the Arabs are primitive, and even the Tindalo (foreman) knows no English. But "Tommy" soon makes himself understood. He picks up a few words of Arabic or Hindustani, and the natives soon learn "Tommy" as a leader of men.

his meaning—even if he does mix up the two languages. Occasionally "Tommy" gets angry, and bawls out: "You—old fool, get on to the landing-stage." The native understands just as well, for the tone and the gestures are sufficient. A gentle push or pull soon puts the Arab where he is wanted, if he is not there already, and once there he is quickly at work.

To return to my midnight fatigue. For eight hours we worked at these barges (in shifts). The strength of the Arabs amazed me. Huge cases of some eight hundred weight were got out of a barge hold on to the jetty without any appliances at all. The whole time the Arabs were chattering like monkeys, and it was very seldom that any of them were found sleeping. They carried the cases away to the dump, and then quickly came back—singing, and clapping their hands. And "Tommy" told and showed them what to do, and how to do it.

When the job was done we were all tired and hot. That day the temperature had been 118 deg. in the shade. As I wandered back to my tent I was conscious of having learned a lesson. I felt an enormous respect for these British soldiers, men without much education or refinement, and at heart I knew that they had done a job that I could never do myself. For such primitive tasks and for dealing with such primitive labour, primitive methods are necessary. Out here you cannot show man how to do a job by appealing to their reason; you cannot stop their elating by evoking their sense of honour or warning them of the consequences. For even if you could speak their language they would not understand. Kindly roughness is the only means, and for administering it I frankly confess that "Tommy" beats me. Ever since that night I have taken a special interest in watching natives working under the supervision of our own men. And day by day my respect for "Tommy" and for the Arabs too, increases.

A splendid feature of this interesting of races is the great good humour that prevails. The Arabs are wonderfully good-natured, both among themselves and to the British. If one of them gets hurt, others at once come round to help him. And however severe "Tommy" has to be, there is never any bitterness on either side. I have sometimes seen my men receive little gifts—mainly eggs and fruit—from the Arabs. We have no Prevention of Corruption Act here, and whatever the letter of the military law may be, I am more than content to turn away and let our soldiers—the private I mean—may not have much opportunity of showing their genius as commanders. But place a company of "Tommys" amid hundreds of uneducated natives and you will soon see that the blood and spirit of Olives and Rhodes are not confined to those who have been rulers all their lives.

In Mesopotamia there are plenty of times when life seems empty. Even Nature is almost ugly. There is plenty of excuse for depression. But there is no greater stimulus than to realise the majesty of the big things that are happening out here. Great Britain has set her foot to a noble crusade for civilisation. The possibilities for the Arabs and their country are enormous. The civilising methods that have triumphed in India and all the world over will be more than ever successful here. There is nothing of Zabrera or the Heroes in British pioneering. There are great men out here now to direct the British operations. When Turkey makes peace and leaves us in occupation, great men will come to lead the Arabs to civilisation and prosperity. But, in our gratitude to the great leaders, let us never forget the wonderful work accomplished by our countrymen of humble origin. The Lord Cromer of Mesopotamia would be unable even to set about his task if it were not for the splendid preliminary services of "Tommy" as a leader of men.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Bismarck found relief from official work in the cultivation of potatoes. Admiral Jellicoe, like many others, turns for recreation to the golf links. He is not a great player, but is equal to most, and never loses his temper. He has taken a house at Hatfield, and as there are some links near he will be able to employ any spare time he may have.

Captain Vernon Castle, who lost his life in an aeroplane collision, literally danced himself into name and fame. Before he joined the R. F. C. where he was immensely popular. He was in receipt of a princely income, earned with his charming American wife, as exponent and teacher of his art. Lessons from the Castles cost as much as lessons from Pavlova.

It is taken as quite a matter of course that the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in France should send a message for publication twice a day with regard to the progress of our operations. Few people therefore realise that no more than 70 years have elapsed since the only means of sending news even from one part of the country to another was by post, using that term in its original and most comprehensive sense. The opening of Parliament on November 23, 1847, was the first time that the speech from the throne was transmitted to the principal provincial towns by telegraph. Previous to that date England decorously waited till the mails brought next day the London news-sheets containing the Royal Declaration.

There is no police in the world where more historic events have shaped themselves than at Versailles. The Allies' War Conference that now assembles there will make it more so. Superstitious people would say "there is no luck about the house," which, in a sense, is true. At the same time those who lived and ruled there were one and all ready to die for the cause they championed. Many actually did. The Allied commanders are none the less determined if need be.

Sir Derek Koppel told the readers of the Daily Express recently, how strictly their Majesties observe the food restrictions. No member of the Royal Family will accept invitations to luncheon or dinner unless the simplest fare is provided, and this in strict accordance with the Controller's regulations. At a private lunch given to the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary one dish only was served, followed by a modicum of cheese and coffee without sugar.

An organisation in New York called "The Friends of German Democracy" has announced the receipt of "a characteristic communication in verse" from Fraulein Elsie von Hindenburg, daughter of the Field-Marshal. The Times correspondent at New York has forwarded one of the verses which runs thus:—

God to the bayonet thrust give vigour!

The joy to aim, to pull the trigger!

My side is jeans, that I know.

On to the foe, on to the foe!

As an illustration of the mental condition of the female Han, the lines are worth noting.

The last time I was in Dublin, where the jaunting-car still holds its own against the taxi, I heard an amusing story of British resourcefulness. A traveller who had run it rather fine pitched his bag on an outside car and told the driver to get him to the station in ten minutes. "It can't be done," was the reply. "Just look at the fatigue of the bald bastards. 'Give me the reins,' shouted the fare, who had spotted 'the beast' for an ancient charger. Shouting 'Charge!' the start was instantaneous, and he pulled up with the 'Halt!' three minutes to the good. Jarvey was much impressed, and assured the next traveller in a hurry that he could catch the train easily. 'He shouted 'Charge!' The gallop broke broke into a gallop. As they neared the terminus Pat became troubled. 'For God's sake, jump, your honour,' he bawled. 'I've done forgot the second word.'—Beochowatw in Daily Express.

LIFE AT THE FRONT.

Battle Stories from the Western Theatre.

The following war stories are written by "Z":—

The Launcs.
"Ah see be t' paper that the General's given the Division a pat on t' back," said a wounded Lancashire soldier. "Well, you'll see that we've been havin' a pretty thick time. By Goom, an' it was a great do an' no mistake. We didn't know it was such a big thing when we were doin' it like, but now Ah can look back on it. Ah can see we must ha' done well."

"We wor pushed up to hold a bit o' t' line, like, an' at first everything wor as quiet as death—too quiet, Ah wor thinkin'. But after we'd been there about a day the fun commenced! By Goom, eh, but there wor some heavy shellin'! They wor firin' on t' Regiment wif' about eight heavy guns, an' they kept it oop all t' mornin'. It wor like runnin' oop t' scale o' music—dob, ray, me, fah—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight—right along the trench, one after t' other, as regular as clockwork. An' big stuff, too! Ah, don't know how t' lads 'eld on, so Ah don't, it wor that heavy."

"You see Ah wor stretcher-bearin' an' t' bearers had instructions t' wait a bit behind t' line. Now, you stay where ye are, they said, an' don't move till ye're told. An' we did n' need no tellin' t' stay where we wor though there wor n' much cover by Company 'E' quarters. There wor a hand-fal o' field guns between us an' the front line, but there wor a German spotter balloon in sky away to the left an', by Goom, Ah believe t' man oop there 'ad seen t' guns, for they began t' get it hot."

"Company 'E' quarters wor gettin' some of it, too, Germans are not what you'd call partial like the way they fire. It wor four for the front line, three for the guns, an' a couple to spare for us. After a bit the guns 'ad to clear out, an' they retired behind us, leavin' the space clear between us an' front line. T' firin' stopped on the places where t' guns 'ad been, but it wor kept up on the chaps in t' front line an' on t' Company. It wor more comfortable where the guns 'ad been, so we hope into the dugouts that the gunners 'ad been in. Then it wor a bit more comfortable. We sat quiet-like an' watched the Germans shellin' the place where the Company 'ad been—wasn't good shellin'."

The Sausage Strife.
"Ah thought it a bit queer how your simen let that sausage keep on spottin', but after a while an' simen passes overhead, 'ummin' like an angry wisp. By Goom, Ah thought, 'ere goes for that sausage that's been doin' the trouble! Sure enough, Ah sees that 'plane buzzin' round the sausage like a little black midge, an' next thing is that there comes a tickle o' flame from t' side o' t' balloon. T' time shows oop an' the sausage comes down, but it didn't do the front line say good, for t' Germans keeps on bangin' away."

"Ah wor wonderin' how it could be with all that shellin' that t' bearers wor n' kept busy, but after a bit longer we wor sent oop to bring in some casualties. We wor just gettin' busy when t' Germans takes it into their heads to come over at us. Ah wor comin' down a communications trench with a man on t' stretcher an' Ah wor the rear bearer, when Ah hears a big burst o' firin' from the line. So Ah takes a look over my shoulder an', by Goom, they wor comin' over like t' crowd at a Coop Tie."

"Our chaps was mowin' them down like corn in a field, but as soon as they moved t' one wave, another comes up. Ah was keen to have a look, but there was a lot o' machine-gun bullets singin' about, dan gerous for t' chaps as wor on t' stretcher, so we hopped it quick. We got 'im to t' D'reen's Station an' we out back as quick as we could. When we got back, t' Germans were still comin' over, but 'adn't got our chaps from the front line yet. Ah could see that No. 10 was piled up high wif' German wounded an' dead, but still they kept comin' on."

We'd expected to see the front line driven in—an attack on

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Appearance of Bell's Vaudeville Company.

The management at the Victoria Theatre supplied their patrons with capital fare last night, the show being an interesting one from start to finish. There is no doubt that during the present programme there will be crowded houses, as there was last night, despite the fact that the weather was anything but what one could wish it. Not the least attraction was Bell's Vaudeville, the clever little Company of artists, who were exceptionally well-received. Miss Ivy Aldous sang in a very sweet voice and her dancing was exceedingly dainty. Mr. Fred Keeley, in his impersonation of the famous Charlie Chaplin, was great, as he was also in his inebriate's dance, this causing very much amusement. Richards, in his comedy laugh, and Com Aston, the ragtime pianist, were additional factors to the evening's entertainment. The American Gazette, an ever popular film, was all one could wish; the three part drama, "Happiness Returns," was appreciated to the full, and if any more laughter were needed, this was amply supplied by the film, "Birds of a Feather," in which Lonesome Luke and his partner further treated the audience to amusement. From every point of view, the programme was splendid.

always get t' front line easy enough—but t' lads 'ad their blood oop an' there was no shiftin' them.

Slaughtering the Germans.
"Ah never see such slaughter in all my life as we were doin' on t' Germans that mornin'. You've see skittles go over wif' one ball? Well, it wor just like skittles, only more so. T' lads wor puttin' in a sweeping fire from end to end of the waves, an' you'd see each wave go over like a set of palin's—one end first an' then the whole lot. God! it was swif!—if it hadn't been just Germans. T' lads held on all mornin' without movin' an inch, an' then sometime in the afternoon we had to retire because the flank looked like bein' turned."

"We began to be peppered from the left an' we heard after that the Germans'd broken in the line where t' Portuguese wor. So we just seemed to swing round on the right flank of the Division, an' it was a pivot like, an' kept pepperin' the Germans all we knew. There was a village beside the Battalion an' we wor driven outen it, but we went back at it again and took it from them—the boys brought in a German or so from that bit o' fightin'."

"It was fight, fight, fight for about a week an' we lost count o' the days; sometimes we'd be pushed outen the front line an' next minute the lads would be back again wif' a counter-attack. Ah'm not sayin' that we didn't get a few casualties. We did. But t' lads is the best in the Army for stickin' it, an' they gave the Germans a lot more'n they got. They must ha' killed thousands and thousands o' t' enemy. One great thing about our Army is the way they gives you your grub. All the time we wor fightin' the grub was always up to time. Of course, it wor only beef an' biscuits sometimes, but me, Ah'm not complainin' about biscuits if only they giv me enough. Ah can manage the biscuits fine, an' they're powerful susteinin'."

"In billets, of course, you get better grub than in the line, but that's only natural, an' it's marvellous how t' grub comes oop just when you want it most. T' soldiers could n' fight so well if it wasn't for them chaps behind the line."

"Did you ever 'ear the story o' what t' Colonel heard one day when t' Regiment wor diggin'?" Well, it wor this way—we wor fed oop wif' such a lot o' diggin' as we had—diggin', diggin', diggin', because we could do it better'n anybody else. Oop comes Colonel t' ave a bit o' a look round, an' this is what 'e says for a chap what wor nain' t' pick t' some purpose."

"Ta-six days the Lord made 'Eaven an' Earth', Colonel 'ears t' chap with t' pick sing out, 'an' on t' seventh day, along comes t' Loyal North-Lincolns, and digs the whole thing oop again! Eh, but that wor one for Colonel an' right, now Ah'm tellin' ye."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A competent CHINESE OFFICE CLERK, graduate of local college preferred. Apply stating experience to, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha. (The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.)

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

War Bond Tickets

ROLL UP! ROLL UP!!

LAST 8 DAYS

OF SALE

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW

PRICE \$5.00 EACH.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTEL, BANKS, Etc.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Forthcoming Pageant at Canton.

The elaborate pageant which was to have been given by the American Red Cross of Canton on Thursday last, May 30th, and which had to be postponed on account of the rain, is to be given on Saturday, June 8.

In view of the uncertainty of the weather it has been decided to hold two performances, one at 2.30 p.m. and one at 4.30 p.m.—the first indoors in the Canton Club Theatre, Shamoen, and the second, if the weather is not rainy or doubtful, on the Shamoen tennis courts, as planned for last Thursday.

Three friends who were in attendance last Thursday, or who having purchased tickets were prevented from attending by the rain, may obtain tickets without charge, by calling at the American Consulate General, Shamoen, any time during the week.

"GET BACK THE NECKLACE."

cried the Sultan

"OR ENTER MY HAREM."

EPISODE ONE

IN

"THE SEVEN PEARLS."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING.

THE MEETING OF MOTORISTS called for FRIDAY next is POSTPONED until FRIDAY, 14th June. Hongkong, 5th June, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "SANTHIA"

having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 12th June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 10th June, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days of arrival of steamer otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID BASSOON & Co. Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1918.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Andrew Hugh Gilmore Jackson late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Stockbroker, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance (No. 2 of 1897) made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above estate to the 30th day of June 1918. Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their claims to ARCHIBALD HIBBARD CREW of No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, the Administrator of the above estate, by the above date.

Dated the 4th day of June, 1918.

HASTING & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Administrator, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR: White enamelled; (made in the United States) in excellent condition; \$75, Cost \$119. Also black wood and Teak cabinets with mirrors and glass doors, and chairs. Apply to:—X.Y.Z. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Ready-to-wear
TROUSERS
London made of
UNSHRINKABLE
CREAM GABERNETTE.
CUT ON LINES THAT ENSURE
PERFECT FIT AND COMFORT
IN WEAR, AND ARE WELL
FINISHED IN EVERY DETAIL.
\$10.50 per pair
MACKINTOSH
CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Wm. **POWELL** Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

We have now a full stock of
RAINCOATS
IN MANY SMART STYLES.
—O—
"ANDAMAC"
THE LIGHTEST COAT MADE.
(Weight about one pound)
PRICE \$15.50
"PARAMATTA"
(IN NICE FAWN & GREEN SHADES)
\$22.50 & \$25.00
WATERPROOF TWEEDS.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT. SMART IN APPEARANCE.
— SILK JOILSKINS. —

COLUMBIA
RECORDS.
THE BIGGEST VALUE IN
STANDARD PRICE RECORDS.
—NO OTHERS OFFER SUCH
GREAT ARTISTES AT THE PRICE.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS—
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 1322.

CAWSEY'S
CELEBRATED SWEETENED
LEMON SQUASH
CORDIAL.
PRESERVATISED
MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN
LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.
Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50
" " Bottle. \$ 1.20
AGENTS:
CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
Wine Merchants,
8, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong.
TEL. NO. 135.

EISHI ONO, Manager,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

